44.   The medium according to claim 42, wherein the image data is displayed on an active window at a higher luminance than a luminance of image data displayed on an inactive window.

45.   The medium according to claim 42, further comprising the step of outputting a signal when a counter value reaches a predetermined value, wherein a reduction of frames of image data to be displayed is based on the signal output.

a2 and cmdd

REMARKS

Claims 31-45 are presented for consideration, with Claims 31, 35, 38 and 41 being independent.

The abstract has been reviewed and amended to improve its idiomatic English form.

Claims 1-30 have been cancelled and replaced with Claims 31-45. Support for the new claims can be found beginning on page 14, line 22 of the specification.

Claims 1, 5 and 9 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as allegedly being anticipated by Birmingham '595. In addition, Claims 2-4, 6-8 and 10-30 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as allegedly being obvious over Birmingham in view of Shishido '490. Without conceding to the propriety of these rejections, Claims 1-30 have been cancelled. These rejections are thus deemed to be moot and should be withdrawn.

It is submitted that new Claims 31-45 are patentable over the applied art.

Claim 31 relates to a display device capable of displaying first and second windows on a display screen, and includes receiving means for receiving first image data to be

displayed on the first window and second image data to be displayed on the second window, and reduction means for reducing m frames of image data received to n frames of image data, with m being greater than n. In addition, display control means controls the display of the first image data without frame reduction on the first window and display of the second image data reduced by the reduction means on the second window when the first window is an active window, and controls the display of the first image data reduced by the reduction means on the first window and display of the second image data without frame reduction on the second window when the second window is an active window.

Claims 38 and 42 relate to a display control method and a storage medium for storing a program, respectively, for a display device capable of displaying first and second windows on a display screen. These claims correspond to Claim 31, and thus include reducing m frames of received image data to n frames of image data, wherein m is greater than n, and control display of the first image data without frame reduction on the first window and display of the second image data with frame reduction on the second window when the first window is an active window, and display the first image data with frame reduction on the first window and display the second image data without frame reduction on the second window when the second window is an active window.

Claim 35 relates to an image processing apparatus capable of displaying first and second windows on a display screen, and includes the features of Claim 31 along with first output means for sequentially outputting first image data in units of frames and second output means for sequentially outputting second image data in units of frames.

In accordance with Applicant's claimed invention, the image data in an active window is displayed at the same frame rate as the image data is input, and image data in an inactive window is displayed at a reduced frame rate. In this manner, the viewer's attention is directed to the active window in an easy and efficient manner.

The patent to Birmingham relates to a method and apparatus for presenting multi-state windows on a computer screen. In Birmingham, an active window changes from a translucent state to an in-focus state.

In contrast to Applicant's claimed invention, however, Birmingham does not teach or suggest, among other features, displaying image data in an active window at the same frame rate as input image data and displaying image data in an inactive window at a reduced frame rate from the frame rate of the input image data.
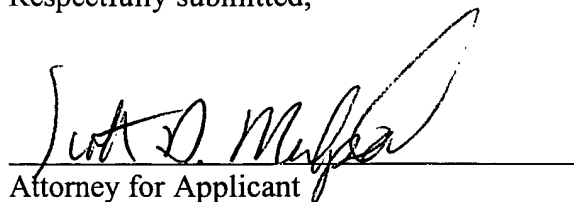
Shishido relates to a computer system in which the luminance of an active CRT is changed to be different from an inactive CRT. Shishido fails, however, to compensate for the deficiencies in Birmingham as discussed above with respect to Applicant's independent claims.

Accordingly, it is submitted that Applicant's invention as set forth in independent Claims 31, 35, 38 and 42 is patentable over the cited art. In addition, dependent Claims 32-34, 36, 37, 39-41 and 43-45 set forth additional features of Applicant's invention. Independent consideration of the dependent claims is respectfully requested.

In view of the foregoing, reconsideration and allowance of this application is deemed to be in order and such action is respectfully requested.

Applicant's undersigned attorney may be reached in our Washington, D.C. office by telephone at (202) 530-1010. All correspondence should continue to be directed to our below-listed address.

Respectfully submitted,

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VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE TO ABSTRACT

The Abstract of the Disclosure section starting at page 54, line 2 and ending at line 7 has been amended as follows:

Four windows A, B, C, and D are displayed on the display screen. Of the four windows displayed on the display screen, an active window which is currently being accessed is A, and other windows, i.e., windows B, C, and D, are inactive windows. The inactive windows are displayed at a lower luminance than the active window.